XXV.—*On Two English Millipedes* (Iulus londinensis, *Leach, and* Iulus teutonicus, *sp. n.*). By R. I. Pocock.

Iulus londinensis was originally described in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xi. p. 378 (1815), and redescribed and figured in Zool. Misc. iii. p. 33, fig. 133 (1817). The type and two other specimens are in the British Museum.

Leach speaks of this species as occurring very commonly amongst moss in woods near London, but unfortunately does not say exactly where his specimens were actually collected—unfortunately, because the species has never, to my knowledge, been discovered since Leach's time either near London or in any other locality at home or abroad. It is true that there is an allied species, common in some parts of the south of England and of Western Europe, which passes as *londinensis* and has been more than once described under that name by students of European Millipedes. English specimens of this species taken in the vicinity of London have been compared by Dr. Carl Verhoeff with continental examples, and pronounced to be specifically identical with them. A comparison, however, between examples of this species and Leach's original examples of *londinensis* shows that the former has been wrongly determined. It therefore requires a fresh name. I propose to call it *Iulus teutonicus*, and to select as the type an example taken by myself at Sevenoaks in Kent.

Careful reading of Leach's description, brief as it is, of *I. londinensis* shows that this species differs from *I. teutonicus* in two important particulars. It is, in the first place, very much larger, and, in the second place, has the caudal process submucronate, the caudal process of *I. teutonicus* being in no sense describable as mucronate. This discrepancy was detected by Verhoeff (Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxvi. p. 137, 1891), who, however, passes it over as due to an error on Leach's part. As a matter of fact, Leach was correct.

Again, as to size. Leach states that his specimens were $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches (that is to say, 58 millim.) long. Meinert (Nat. Tidssk. v. p. 8, 1868), on the contrary, gives 34 millim. and Verhoeff 38 millim. as the maximum size of the species they identified as *I. londinensis*, neither of them paying heed to the dimensions given by Leach. In this case, however, Leach seems to have exaggerated considerably, since all of his specimens in the British Museum fall short of 2 inches long, and this is about the length of the specimen represented in the drawing in the 'Zoological Miscellany,' which purports to have been taken from life. It is of course possible that

Leach saw larger specimens than those that he placed in his cabinet. However that may be, there is no question that the true *I. londinensis*, judging from the only examples of it that are known, is a much larger species than the one that has been mistaken for it on the Continent. Add to this that the tergal striæ are much more numerous and close-set in *I. londinensis* than in *teutonicus*, and no one can doubt that the two are perfectly distinct species. It is safe, moreover, to prophesy that when fresh examples of *I. londinensis* come to hand for examination further differences will be found in the structure of its copulatory organs.

The differences between the two may be tabulated as follows:—

a. Total length from about 38 to 48 mm., width 4; tergal striæ very numerous, fine, and close-set, the intervening spaces rarely exceeding and generally less than the diameter of the porous area; caudal process short, subcylindrical, blunt-pointed or obsolete (submucronate) ..... *londinensis*.

b. Total length from about 25 to 35 mm., width 2·5; tergal striæ much less numerous and further apart, the intervening spaces generally much exceeding the diameter of the porous area; caudal process obtusely angular, not even submucronate ..... *teutonicus*.

I. teutonicus occurs in Scandinavia, Denmark, Western Germany, the north of France, and the south of England. The British Museum has specimens from Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Hampshire, Oxford, and Warwickshire, but none from South Wales, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Devon, or Cornwall, although the Millipedes of these counties have been fairly well worked.

XXVI.—*Descriptions of Two Species of* Cypræa, *both of the Subgenus* Trivia, *Gray*. By James Cosmo Melvill, M.A., F.L.S.

For the opportunity of examining the two cowries now thought worthy of description I am under much obligation to Mr. Frederick L. Button, of Oakland, California, a most enthusiastic cyprædologist who has devoted especial attention to the *Trivia*. With much liberality he has from time to time forwarded me series of species, inhabitants of the Western American seas, including *fusca*, *californica*, and *sanguinea*, all of Gray, all three exhibiting much variation, with several